Commencing

Saturday, November 29, 1884, AT C. J. FISHEL'S

\$5,000 WORTH OF SILVER PRESENTS

Will be CIVEN AWAY during this Sale !

Butter Knives, Butter Dishes, Castors, Etc. to Every Customer Purchasing \$2.50 Worth of Goods.

TOYS, TOYS, TOYS,

\$2.500---WORTH OF

And Xmus Presents will be given away during this Sale to Customers buying \$1 worth or more.

Don't Buy Toys for Christmas, but call at CHAS. J. FISHEL'S

Corner Fort and Hotel Streets.

CRAND OPENING!

## New Millinery Goods

N. S. SACHS, 104 Fort St., - - - - Honolulu

On Saturday Next. October 25

## INDIA RICE MILLS



107, 109 & 111 FREMONT STREET

is enabled to Largely Reduce the Hates for the Huiling & Cleaning of Paddy.

CONSIGNMENTS OF PADDY SOLICITED.

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NEW YORK & ENGLAND.

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Suitable for Plantations, Country Stores

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DISSTON'S CELEBRATED SAWS AND FILES, ALL SIZES:

See or 2 Jan Loon a and Scotch's Poles, the same of the American Residential, Startes with & Horovskiners, whereast Women's Saide, State, and See Saide, State, Sta

Latest Improvements in Shelf Hardware

STAPLE DRY GOODS

STAPLE GROCERIES, Golden Gate, Star & Superfine Flour

For Kerosene Oil We Offer THE PALACE, and Guarante it cannot be beat for quality or price: also, THE VULCAN, a good oil and above test:

WOODWARD & BROWN'S CELEBRATED PIANOS The Cheapest Good Piano; New Haven Organ Co.'s Parlor Organs

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Have Received a Full Line of the Favorite

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Lubricating Oils, Turpentine, Kerosene Oils

Dawaiian Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7 1885

The last Stone Placed upon the Washing-ton Monument. The shaft which commemorates the services of the revo

The shaft which commemorates the services and the virtues of the commander, of the revolution which made this a separate country, and the first President of these United States was completed externally recently.

During the years that elapsed from 1852 until 1879 the unfinished shaft (which resembled more the whitewashed chimney of a huge factory) was this instincy disgrace. It was the sorrow of Americans and the sneer of foreign visitors. Finally on Independence day of the contennial year, Senator Sherman presented a resolution declaring it to be the sense of Congress that the monument should be completed. The resolution and the necessary appropriation to begin the work snew was passed by both houses unanimously, and since then the work has progressed steadily.

In 1876 the monument had reached the height of 152 feet above the foundation, and

work has progressed steadily.

In 1876 the monument had reached the height of 152 feet above the foundation, and about \$299,000 had been expended en its construction. All of the money before that date had been obtained by the volonizing subscriptions of the public, but since that time nearly \$200,000 has been expended under appropriations of Congress. The corner stone which was cut from the same ledge of marble (near Cockeyville, Md.,) from which the marble of the shaft has been taken, was laid with grand cerhatt has been taken, was laid with grand cer-monies July 4, 1848, weighed a little more iant twelve tons and was laid at the northeast order of the foundation.

RESUMPTION OF WORK. NESCMPTION OF WORK.

Very soon after the appropriation of 1876 became available Col. (then Lieut, Col.) Thomas Lincoln Casey, corps of engineers, U. S. A., was designated by President Grant, through Secretary of War McCrary, as the engineer officer to conduct the work, and Capt. George W. Davis, 1th U. S. infantry, was ordered here from Texas, and placed on special duty as an acting engineer officer, as assistant for the measurement construction.

The first work done was in 1877, when shaft

beneath the old one was decided upon, to the astonishment of engineers all over the civilized world. How such a thing could be done was the wonder until Col. Casey and Capt. Davis practically demenstrated it by accomplishing the fact. The old foundation was so idiculously shal-

accomplishing the fact.

The old foundation was so ridiculously shallow and narrow in base that the addition of the weight necessary to carry out the design of beight would have sunk the structure into the ground, much like thrusting a came into moist earth, or, more likely, have toppled it over toward the adjacent Potomac fasts. A new and wide foundation was built under the old one and resting on the beforek beneath. The

tim had progressed, mesons had over found to reach and examine the top which was left included and examine the top which was left included and before Congress took action. The three upper courses of stone, each one two feet high, were found to be so damaged by the action of frost, and perhaps lightning, that they were removed before the work on top was resumed at the exact height of 150 feet.

September 11, 1878, an inspector of the proposed work and Mr. P. H. McLaughlin reported at the monument grounds, and were followed next day by a small gang of carpenters, of which Mr. McLaughlin was then the foreman, who began the erection of the necessary buildings. The first superinteedent, who reported in the same month, was Mr. Navare, a son of the famous old Indian fighter, in the days of Mad Anthony Wayne's campaign in the west and the war of 1812, and on his resignation in 1879 Mr. McLaughlin was promoted from master carpenter to succeed him. THE PIRST NEW STONE LAND.

Aug. 7, 1880, the first stone above 150 feet from the foundation was laid, and to this date Mr. McLaughlin has superintended the whole of the work.

When the guests arrived at the content of the content of the summer of the guest arrived at the content of the

Promptly at 2 p. m. the ceremony of
SETTINO TIES PINIALE
began. At this time the narrow platform was
occupied by Col. Casey, Capt. Davis, Col.
Green, Mr. McLaughlin, Dennis O'Leary (the
master manon,) James Hogan (master rigger,)
Edward Wayson (the elevater conductor,)
Lawis O'Brien (the colored man who has prepared all the cement for the cap,) and one other.
At the hour named Col. Casey passed the word
below to the men at the hoisting apparatus,
and the stone was swung into place, and after
all those present on the platform had placed a
portion of the cement, Col. Casey giving the
last touch, it was slowly lowered into its resting place, and the aluminium the was placed
on the top. Before the aper was set various
coins, ranging from a \$16 gold piece of Col.
Casey to a nickel contributed by a newspaper
man, were placed in the cement on which the
metal rests. As the bright tip was secured
Col. Casey turned to the halliards that lossenof the American flag from the top of the scaffolding, and at the same moment Col. Green
that to signal those below. The signal was
seen by the watching thousands, and even before the beautiful flag of the country had flung
out its folds, a puff of smoke from an iron
throat in the white lot began the congratulation that in a second more was voiced from
hundreds of steam whistlee and thousands of
throats. The slender flagstaff that heists its
truck filteen feet shove the tip of the scaffold
above the aper was toe slight to bear the
strain Saturday of the garrison flag provided, SETTING THE PINIALE

and it was flown instead from the northwest corner joist. Yesterday Mr. McLaughlin hois-ted it to the truck, where it fluttered bravely all the bright summer-like day. After all was over, and the guests gathered at the elevator top below, Cel. Casey, Capt. Davis, and Mr. McLaughlin were heartily con-cratulated, and after the clevator had taken below the last of the visitors, those engaged

below the last of the visitors, these engaged on the work took part in a generous lunch provided by Col. Casey.

As the guns and whistles announced the completion of the outer work, an informal meeting of the Mountent society was held at the elevator top, when Gen. Dunn offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That we are thankful to have the opportunity of this occasion, and at this elevation, to congratulate the American people on the completion of this enduring monument of our matter's gratitude to the father of his country."

The terrible storm deterred me hundled from being present at the monumer but had the day been as fair as yesterday the day preceding the ceremony it is more the probable that fully 10,000 would have be-there. The detail of policeness and the vigibeen answering inquiries at the entran keeping back unauthorized applicants to mission to go to the top, but despite

strains. The effort was applauded by the still above, which further inspired the posse gers to sing "America" and, at Gen. Dum-suggestion, 'Old Hundred." Arrived at the bottom, the visitors car forth shad that they were sold back.

s completed as to its external structure.

Yesterday the monument grounds we
through all day, and it is estimated that full

The Treaty War

The battle of the Treaties has be ties stand in the same position, and to add to the consternation among those who control profitable monopolies through the agency of the Custom House, a treaty of commercial re-ciprocity has also been negotiated with Cana-da. This is the unkindest cut of all. Instead of absorbing the Dominion it threatens to absorb the United States. Indeed there is some danger that San Domingo, the "Colored Republic," which occupies an elbow of the little island, tamous since Columbus' ti se, may swamp American industries, put out its fur-

swamp American industries, put out its fur-tace fires and compel it to "abut up shop," as it were. All this would be very absurd were it no All this would be very absurd were it not so intensely mischievons. The argument against these treaties is that we are giving the other contracting parties the amount of the duty that might be collected upon their produce entering into consumption in this country. This is not the case. These duties are paid by the home consumer and not by the toreign producer. We cheapen the price of products to consumers, however, and make a better market for the producer, thereby enabling him to purchase more liberally from us.

We observe that the Call has wheeled intiline and now vigorously attack Reciprocity. I
regards the Hawaiian Treaty as injuring thicountry, and wants no kind of Reciprocit
which does not give the United States exclusiva command of the foreign market, of course
compelling the foreigner to pay whatever ou
citizens may please to demand. Such a jildfor exclusive advantages on behalf of the mosprosperous, the richest, the most invective
and progressive country in the world is sheetonsense. But it is the kind of politica
ecotomy which is dished up to Californian
in their daily and weekly press. No wonde
their views of public policy are perverted.
No wonder trade is deserting us and going
elsewhere. Why is it in this home of libert
that everything should be free except trade.
The Mirchous haids that anything which pro
motes international exchanges must be bene
ficial. The Hawaiian Treaty does this and is
therefore entinently profitable to the people of
this Coast.

Want to Know, (You Know Washington, Dec. 18th.—In the er session of the Senate to-day, after if firmation of Secretary McCulloch, a re was introduced by members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, recits pressuble that the Dominican tree been published in the New York His the Nicaraguan treaty in the Ne rain that fell in sheeting torrents until long past noon drenched the beave superintendent and his men, but the work of preparation went, steadily on, and all was ready at the appeanted hour.

Soon after I p.w. Col. Casey arrived at the monument grounds, and, at once accended to the top of the shaft, and was followed laters by his invited guests. These comprised the following named persons: Brig fem. William McKee Dunn, U. S. A.; Hon. Horato King (ex-postmater general.) Dr. J. M. Toner, and Dr. Daniel B. Clarke, of the Monument society and of the joint commission of the monument, dedication; 'ex-Mayor Matthew 6. Emery, Mr. G. Freebus, the draughthaman of the new portion of the monument; J. B. Dation and G. M. Thomas, clerke of Col. Casey's official party comprised besides himself Capt, Davis, the assistant of the state, war, and navy building construction.

When the guests arrived at YEE 500-FOOT LEVEL, where the pyramidal roof begins, the wind was bloowing from the southeast what seafaring men designate as "a living gale," and but few availed themselves of the approach to be suffered to leewed of the shaft or was caught by the wind and finally settled gracering men designate as "a living gale," and but few availed themselves of the approach to the state, war, and navy building construction.

When the guests arrived at YEE 500-FOOT LEVEL, where the pyramidal roof begins, the wind was bloowing from the southeast what seafaring men designate as "a living gale," and but few availed themselves of the approaching that the silk in was drifted to leewed of the shaft or was caught by the wind and finally settled gracering men designate as "a living gale," and but few availed the menting is hand on the living and the Nicaraguan in the Sinatore of the American and the state of the shaft or was caught by the wind and finally settled gracering the state of the shaft or was caught by the wind and finally settled gracering the state of the shaft or was caught by the wind and finally settled gracering the state of the shaft o

The Queessiquiter says: We have taken some trouble to endeavor to learn precisely what the advantages are that the manufacturers of beet augar have over those who deal with the sugar cane, which enables them so completely to thrust their rivals cut of the market. The per centage of sugar in boet-root is but little more than one half of the per centage in sugar cane, but it is probable that owing to the nature of the material in which it is enclosed it is more easily extracted, and that there is more sugar left in the woody megass after crushing the case than in the pulp of beet. The best augar manufacturers have the assistance of the best chemists and of the mest perfect machinery it is possible to obtain. beet. The teest sugar manufacturers have in assistance of the best chemists and of the mos perfect machinery it is possible to obtain There is no doubt that their process is much more perfect than that by which it has hithert been possible to treat the cane. The cultivation of beet is much less expensive than that of cane, and after the sugar has been extracted from the root, the residue is valuable as food for stock while the cane megass is valueless. Then in all the countries on the Continent o Europe there is a heavy excise duty on sugar and this duty is refunded on exportation, but the excise is not charged on the actual quantity of sugar made, but on the quantity of material operated on which is calculated to yield a certain quantity of sugar. These calculations bowever, were made before the manufacture of beet sugar had reached its present perfection, and the governments have no thought it advisable to revise them. Consequently in France a manufacturer pays duty on raw material calculated, seconding to the official tables, to yield eighty tons of refine sugar, but he actually makes minety tons and on exporting the ten tons on which he has actually and the metally acide manufactures bed the full and the less acide to the less and the story of the feet and the story o official tables, to yield eighty costs of renuce sugar, but the actually makes minety tons and on exporting the ten tons on which he has actually paid no duty he receives back the full amount of the duty on the quantity of refined sugar. In Germany, in 1881-2, the manufacturers produced over 100,000 tons of sugarmore than the quantity on which they had to pay duty, and on exporting this they would receive back the duty which they were supposed to have paid but did not, and this would be the bousty. It is extremely hard to say what this bounty actually amounts to—no two writers can arrive at the same conclusion. Of course, if a Freech manufacture exported only the one ninth of his manufacture on which he paid no duty, the bounty would be equal to the excise duty, which is on refined sugar, 781. 30c, per 100 kilograms, or about 429 per for but as a matter of fact, he exports perhaps,

In Belgium they are estimated at from Sa. fid. to £3 per ton. In Germany from 10s, to 16s. Sd., and in Austria from £10

Attacking a Nefarious System

Signor Colso Cesar Moreno returned to the United States last May, after an absence of eight years and is actively at work again in the effort to destroy the infamous "padrom system." In 1873 he started the agitation which resulted in the passage by Congress in 1871 of a law designed to uproof the system and he prosecuted the partons under it is Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, New Haven, Hartford, Boston and through the West as far as San Francisco, S. rough the West as far as San Francisc

merican civilization and on humanity. Chi cen are brought here under the plea of teach g them mechanical trades, and adults of bot ing them mechanical trades, and adults of both sexes are induced to mortgage their little properties, in farm or vineyard lands in Italy for quadruple the amount of their passage money, and to enter into contracts with the padroni to work for from one to six years under the promise that, at the end of the contract and when the money advanced has been repaid, they will be given farms in various parts of the Uhited States. The children and adults when once here enter into a life of slavery worse than that of the southern negro before emancipation. They are compelled to do whatever their task-masters require of them; to play the harp,

They are compelled to do whatever their task-masters require of them; to play the harp, violin or hand-organ, to beg, to pick regs or to work on the railroads, and the padroni collect and keep the money they earn, lodging them in miserable quarters, and furnishing them with poor food and cheap clothing, for all of which they charge up against their victims enormous prices. The head quarters, or rather pens, of these slaves are in Mulberry st, from the Five Points to Bleeker st, and in Elizab-th, Mott, Baxter and Crosby sts. Many of them

the Five Points to Bleeker st., and in Elizab; the Mott, Baxter and Crosby sts. Many of them are also lodged in miserable horoes in Brown' Woods, Union Hill, N. J. near the reservoir. "The padroni, if unaided by others coule not carry on their infamous traffic so extensively. They are aided by persons who, will them, grow lazy and fat upon the blood and sweat of the poor slaves. This traffic in human beings began in 1867, when Consul-tieneral De Luca came to this country, and fron that time until very lately the Italian Consultate has been the headquarters of the padron and their accomplices. and her accomplices, and their accomplices, be done to support this staffic and stamp out this slavery. White Morea bill of 1874 was pending I four the Morea hill of 1874 was then Speak and the Morea hill of 1874 was then Speak and the Morea hill of 1874 was then Speak and the Morea hill of 1874 was then Speak and the Morea hill of 1874 was then Speak and the Morea hill of 1874 was then Speak and the Morea hill of 1874 was then Speak and the Morea hill of 1874 was the 1

nd he gave me important assistance. I dmost alone in fighting this great evil nov The two Italian padroni, Michaele and G oppe Marone, consins, whose liquor sin re at No. 62 and No. 66 Mulberry st., and w are at No. 92 and No. 66 Mulberry st., and who were arrested on Monday on complaint of Angelo, Antonio and Pietro Castellane, and Vincenzo Esposito, charging them with forcing the complainants at the point of the dagger to sign acknowledgements of debts which they did not one were arraigned at Jefferson Market Court pesterday. The complainants failed to appear in the morning, but they were traced to the Ita ian Consullate and brought to court in the afternoon, when they explained that the reason of their non-attendance in the morning was that the defendants had threatened to kill them if they went to court. The defendant's were admitted to bail in \$2,000 each to answer at Special Session, and the complainants, having no homes, were committed to the House of Detention to await the trial.—X. Y. Tribene.

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OT OF PERFUMERY

There is no bediet view around Resolution with good only breve and resinistic greate for the horse all year and, and to force of making from the horse all year and, and to force of making from the horse all year and, and to force of making from the control of the Celebrated and the celebrated a Lundborg Manufacture.

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